FibroTest™ Is an Independent Predictor of Early and Sustained Virologic Response in Nonresponder Patients With Chronic Hepatitis C: Results From the EPIC3 Study


Background

Fibrosis estimated with FT (4.3) or by biopsy (1.5).

To validate the utility of FT as an alternative to biopsy in predicting sustained virologic response (SVR) in nonresponders in Evaluation EPIC3, a large prospective clinical trial.

Patients and Methods

Patients aged 18 to 65 years who had chronic hepatitis C and in whom combination therapy with nonpegylated or PEG-IFN alfa plus weight-based ribavirin in chronic hepatitis C patients with significant fibrosis who previously failed any interferon-alfa/ribavirin combination therapy. Patients were included if they had no history of cirrhosis or previous treatment with nonpegylated IFN alfa plus ribavirin or with peginterferon alfa-2b plus ribavirin.

Methods

To interpret baseline FT results, and biopsy results (diagnostic population).

Results

Patients whose fibrosis scores were overestimated by liver biopsy assessment were more likely to have attained SVR than predicted by biopsy (P<.0001) (Table 5).

Conclusions

Figures 1 and 2

Tables 2, 3, 4, 5

References


Acknowledgments

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